(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1916.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1783.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

I BEG leave, through the channel of your paper, to offer to the public some observations on what has been long the general topic of conversation throughout this state; I mean the present distressed situation of our troops; in the course of which I shall endeavour to enquire, how far the aspersions cast on the civil department are founded on facts, and how far they may be attributed to prejudice and misapprehension.

The general and popular remark is, that the civil list engrosses so much of the public money, as to leave little or none for the payment of the army. On the contrary, the advocates for the other party allege, that the salaries of the civil officers are barely competent, and in some cases not sufficient for their support. It is impossible for those who live at a distance from the seat of government, to obtain such a thorough knowledge of these matters, as would enable them to decide with precision on the subject; and as that is at present my case, I shall form my sentiments from such facts only as are undeniable, and universally known.

In forming a comparison of the situation and merits of these different classes of men, the following state will, I imagine, be found just.

The military gentlemen have, by the nature of their service, injured their fortunes, endangered their lives, and in many instances ruined their constitutions. Those of the civil department have, I apprehend, encountered no such difficulties; their vicinity to the places of their abode has frequently enabled them to join an attention to their private affairs to the execution of their public duties. Their lives have been free from danger, and their constitutions unimpaired. Let us now take a review of the advantages they have respectively enjoyed, and the recompence they have received. It is a melancholy truth, that the troops have long been deprived of their just wages; that many officers have expended their private fortunes, to enable them to continue in the service of their country; and that the extremities of want have been suffered by the soldiery. I content myself with this short view of their distresses, as it would exceed the bounds of my present design to particularise their sufferings, or enter fully into a consideration of the causes of them. They have been stated at large to the legislature in remonstrances, to which little attention has been paid. I do not pretend to assert, that the civil list has always been punctually paid; but I may venture to pronounce, that their arrears bear no resemblance to those of the army, and I believe the public will join with me in imagining, that if they had, it would have been difficult to have kept the wheels of government in motion. I have frequently heard it observed, that there was a necessity of paying the civil officers, in order to enable them to maintain their dignity, and reside in Annapolis, where the duties of their offices required their attendance; and it is pleasant to hear their adherents observe, that four hundred pounds per annum is not a sufficient sum to support them in the genteel style of life to which they are entitled. I would ask these gentlemen, how the officer, who went to the southward in the spring 1780, and but lately returned, could support himself on two or three months pay? It has likewise frequently happened, that officers have, in the performance of their duty, been obliged to remain at Annapolis, and when they have been ordered to march, obtained from the assembly such trifling sums as bore no proportion to the expences they had incurred.

It has been alleged, that the troops of this state have been better provided than those of many others. It may probably be the case. But though I am ready to acknowledge, that some disposition has lately been shewn to relieve them, it is certain that much yet remains to be done. A number of the certificates granted for the sums lost by the depreciation of our former pay, remain in the hands of the first proprietors, for the payment of which I believe there are no funds left. Those which were provided for their redemption have proved insufficient, although one of the manors was sold much above its real value. Interest is due on them for three years, the neglect of the payment of which, and the little disposition shewn by the assembly to render them valuable, has probably induced many of the soldiers to part with them for a trifling pittance, and to sacrifice the hard earned reward of their labours, to enrich those who were so ungenerous as to take advantage of their necessities. It is to be wished that the assembly would in future put a stop to the issuing of certificates of any kind to the soldiery, as they are sure to be attended with similar consequences. For a proof of this, I need go no further than the late negotiations of the financier's notes, and those issued by the intendant of this state. The yearly pay of our troops must, I presume, from their numbers, exceed the amount of the civil list; yet in the act for the supplies of the present year, one fifth only of the taxes to be raised is appropriated for the payment of the army. There are many persons notwithstanding, who, while they pretend to acknowledge the justice of our complaints, profess that the state is making every exertion in our behalf, and that it is out of their power to do more for our relief. But let us see how this fifth part is to be applied. It is to go to the continental treasury, from thence to be distributed to the army; and how small a share we shall then get may be easily supposed; besides the difficulties which attend the negotiation of the financier's notes, which seem to be the only pay we can at present expect. As the assembly will soon sit, I offer the above remarks to their consideration, and shall take the freedom of mentioning those measures which I think our situation demands.

The payment of the interest due on our certificates, and establishing some fund for their redemption, is, I should suppose, indispensably necessary, if we are ever to be benefited by them.

I would ask any impartial man, Why the interest of certificates from the treasury should be paid, and the certificates themselves taken in payment of taxes, while ours are totally neglected.

As the taxes are now collecting, may not a part of them be reasonably expected to contribute something towards a settlement of our arrearages.

Should the assembly think such a step advisable, I would recommend to them to act with firmness and resolution; to know what sums are in the hands of their public officers; and to give positive directions for the payment at a certain time, whereby the inconvenience of notes may be avoided, much needless trouble prevented, and the officers and soldiers provided, without the mortification of continual solicitation and expence.

An OFFICER of the MARYLAND LINE.

Anne-Arundel county, September 21, 1783.

PARIS, *April* 18.

MR. ANTHON is just arrived from Vienna with his wonderful automaton which plays at chess. This machine represents the figure of a man in natural size, in Turkish dress, setting behind a table upon which the chess are standing. He plays a game with any person in the company. Before he begins, Mr. Anthon opens the lower part of the table to shew the interior machinery, which consists in wheels, cylinders and springs of all kinds. After having shut the table the automaton begins the game, extending his hand to one piece, taking it with his fingers and transporting it upon another place, after which he opens his fingers and draws his hand back to rest it upon a cushion which lays before him. When he gives check to his adversary, he makes it known by three signs with his head for the king, and two for the queen. If his adversary by mistake or design makes a false step, he shakes his head, and taking the stone, which was wrong, he puts it back in its old place, but then his adversary is not allowed to play a second time, but the automaton continues the game. When one of the players is checkmat, he refuses to continue and shakes his head. It must be observed that he plays extremely well, and that a common player will certainly lose the game with him.

The auther of this master-piece of human ingenuity, is a major-general in the Austrian service.

HALIFAX, *August* 8.

Wednesday last the Hessian regiment de Seitz, together with the whole of the German troops stationed in this garrison, sailed from hence for Bremerlche, in Germany.

BOSTON, *September* 8.

Extract of a letter from Machias, dated Aug. 12.

"Mr. Albee has made application to colonel Stillman for powder for the Indians, and has received 2lb. which he is to return or account for.—Also, he informs me, that he understood that there had been a dispute between the Indians at St. John's, and the new settlers (not to call them refugees) in Nova-Scotia, in which there fell six of the former, and eight of the latter: this he had from a man he saw at Quody, from St. John's.—It is expected that a number of families will soon be at St. Andrew's."

A number of families from Baguaduce is expected every hour, to settle a township at St. Andrew's:—if some steps are not soon taken by the states, to prevent those pests of society settling in the bay of Passamaquady, all that advantageous part of the country for fishing, lumber and fur, will be settled by British subjects. The threats already hove out by some wretches, demonstrate, what the subjects of the United States may expect. This settlement is twenty miles westward of the river St. Croix.

September 11. The infamous Samuel Ely, after having for a long time disturbed the peace of the community as much as was in his power, was a few days since taken up for horse stealing.

WORCESTER, *(Massachusetts) Sept.* 6.

His excellency the governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the discovery of the author or authors of an anonymous letter, found at the door of one of the proprietors of the long-wharf, in Boston, threatning to let the wharf and stores on fire, unless all shop-keepers, retailers, grog-sellers, &c. cease to continue thereon.

PROVIDENCE, *September* 9.

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"No news here but that of evacuation. This is hourly talked of, and occasions a variety of physiognomic, laughable appearances.—Some look smiling, others melancoly, a third class mad. To hear their conversation would make you feel merry: some there are who represent the cold regions of Nova Scotia as a new-created Paradise, others as a country unfit for any human being to inhabit. Tories are vexed with tories; they curse the powers to whom they owe allegiance, and thus render themselves rebellious; they profess wonderful concern about the new states, apprehensive we may in time get to wrestling with and boxing each other till the blood comes. ——, who from peddling in their own country have made fortunes here, mean to stay; while hundreds, of ten thousand times more virtue, are obliged to fly."

NEW-LONDON, *September* 12.

Last Saturday, being the 6th of September, completed two years since an army of the British troops under the command of that infamous traitor to his country, Benedict Arnold, plundered and burnt the towns of New-London and Groton, and massacred the garrison of fort Griswold: on this occasion, a well adapted discourse was delivered in said fort to a large and affected auditory by the reverend Mr. Hart of Preston, from the following words. "Then Abner called to Jacob and said shall the sword devour for ever? knowest thou not that it will be bitterness in the latter end?" ii Sam. 2. 26.

HARTFORD, *September* 15.

By a gentleman who has just arrived from Port Roseway, in Nova Scotia, we are favoured with the following authentic intelligence.—That the refugees who have gone there are in great distress.—They have no provisions except what they are supplied with from their royal master's stores.—The country is so rocky, cold and barren, that they will not be able to raise provisions enough to support those that have already arrived there.—One half of those that arrived there in the last fleet from New-York, are gone off in order to seek shelter at some other place.—They have not one house built and finished in their metropolis, (Shelburne) but are obliged to live in sheds built with barks and a few boards.—There are now about 1500 refugees there, one half of which are negroes, who have begun to be mutinous, and threaten to murder the white inhabitants; a number of British troops are gone from Halifax to protect the loyalists from the insults of the servants they have induced to abscond from their masters in the United States. An American vessel arrived there a few weeks since, the captain of which thought proper to keep the United States colours flying in the harbour; on the inhabitants seeing them they went on board and ordered him to strike them, but he not being willing to comply with their request, they (after abusing him and his hands greatly) hauled them down and tore them in pieces.

There is now at Halifax part of 10 British regiments, some of which are soon to be discharged.—Six regiments more are hourly expected there from New-York.

The Torbay, a 74, and the Cyclops frigate, are gone home in order to be condemned.—The Torbay is the oldest ship belonging to the British navy. They discharged ten Americans in Halifax, that had been taken three years ago, and obliged to do duty on board the Torbay ever since, but the captain was so generous as to give them an order to receive their whole pay. Four of them belonging to Connecticut.

NEW-YORK, *September* 13.

By a gentleman just arrived from Canada, who came over the Lakes, we learn, that the great house, or magazine, situated within the fort of St. John, on Lake Champlain, was set on fire by a flash of lightning, on Saturday evening, the 23d of August, and, together with the stores that were in it, consumed to ashes, except about 600 barrels of gunpowder in a vault under the house, which received no damage; the garrison, dreading an explosion, fled to the woods, a few miles above and below the fort, till Sunday morning, when returning to clear away the rubbish, they perceived fresh danger, and retired again more alarmed than before; but no accident happened on that day; and on Monday morning about 10 o'clock, the garrison returned, and were employed under the direction of the commanding officer, the chief engineer, who arrived from Montreal, and the commanders in the Lake service, in clearing away the rubbish, collecting such materials as were not of an inflammatory nature, and getting all things into order. The intrepidity of two British soldiers deserves particular notice; the covering of a small store-house, containing filled bombs, cartridges, &c. within a few feet of the great house, during the conflagration, had taken fire, yet they had the resolution to strip off such part of the shingling as was on fire, and extinguished it, and the wind blowing a contrary way, the house was saved; and on Monday afternoon, when our informant left it, no apprehension of danger remained.

Sept. 14. Lord John Cavendish, on the 24th of June, moved the house of commons to the following effect: "That leave be given to bring in a bill to appoint commissioners for examining into the situation of those loyalists that have suffered during the late troubles in America."

Private intelligence from London.

"Advices from Paris, of the 19th instant, state in the most positive manner, that the first of July is now appointed for putting the last hand to the definitive treaties, every concomitant difficulty being now entirely removed. The same advices add, that the Dutch have at last agreed, that the English shall retain Negapatam, on the coast of Coromandel, on condition that every thing else remains in the same state as before the war."

Sept. 17. Last Monday morning sailed for England the ships Success and Lady Amherst; also for Nova-Scotia, a fleet of vessels, which, with those embarked in three others not yet sailed, will have carried off eight thousand souls, and large sums in cash and dry goods.

CHATHAM, *September* 17.

The convention which met at Middle-town in Connecticut, the 3d inst. in order to obtain a redreſs of the grievance of commutation, have adjourned to the 30th.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 20.

It appears by the Engliſh prints of the latter end of June laſt, that they were yet ignorant of the French army having left this continent, notwithſtanding the duke Lauzun's legion had arrived at Breſt. In the paragraphs which ſhew this, they at the ſame time ſtart the ridiculous idea, that a body of French troops were to keep poſſeſſion of Rhode-Iſland till the United States have paid the money borrowed from time to time of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Sept. 23. The ſnow Maria, captain Wilſon, of Dublin, from this port for Hiſpaniola, is loſt on a reef of rocks, called Plate Wreck, to the eaſtward of Hiſpaniola; the people ſaved themſelves in their boats.

We are told that ſeveral attempts have been made to rob the veſſels of the United States laying at New-York, and ſuch threats have been made by the refugees, that the veſſels there are obliged to keep conſtant watch on deck.

Extract of a letter from Charles-town, South-Carolina, dated September 10, 1783.

"By this favourable opportunity I have incloſed you ſome of the lateſt papers printed here, although they contain nothing new or intereſting. I cannot but at the ſame time regret, that we are entirely barren of news, every thing being in peace; but how long this will laſt here God knows; for, at the laſt ſitting of our legiſlature, they paſſed an edict, ordering all perſons who are not citizens, and in the compact with the governor and merchants, to be baniſhed by the firſt of October next. Among many of theſe are numbers of thoſe people who, when the Engliſh were here, did every thing in their power to diſtreſs all thoſe who were known to be our ſteady friends; and yet, notwithſtanding their cruelty to us, they are daily petitioning to ſtay among us; but I am convinced that our governor and council will compel them to be gone by the time fixed in the law."

A letter from Charles-town of September 9 ſays, "We have juſt received information of a violent hurricane at St. Auguſtine, by which ſeveral houſes were overſet and a number of veſſels driven on ſhore; among them was a London ſhip with a great number of Carolina refugees, all of whom periſhed. The rain and ſome of the wind reached this place, by which the weather is made ſo cold, that every houſe in Charles town has a fire. The day before yeſterday a captain H—— of this town, in a fit of extreme diſtreſs and mortification of mind, put an end to his life at general Gadſden's wharf; it ſeems the cauſe of this unhappy affair was owing to his too great fondneſs for hymeneal ſports. He married a woman in London, and another in this town; both of theſe were likely to meet in a few days, and leſt the coalition might produce an inſurrection in the ſtate, he cut the knot and left them both to move at large."

A man was lately detected, near Salem, New-England, endeavouring to paſs counterfeit dollars, but he made his eſcape while it was in contemplation to ſeize him.

When Mr. Van Berkel, miniſter plenipotentiary from their high mightineſſes the States General of the United Netherlands to the United States of America, took his leave of their high mightineſſes, on the 4th of June laſt, he addreſſed them as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

Your high mightineſſes having thought proper to name me to be the miniſter plenipotentiary from this republic to the Congreſs of the United States of America, my duty demands of me—now that I am ready to proceed on my voyage to the place of my reſidence—that I preſent myſelf before your high mightineſſes, to receive your laſt orders—which indeed my ſentiments of gratitude would lead me to do, had not duty demanded it.

Permit me then, high and mighty lords, to return you my ſincere thanks for the favourable opinion your high mightineſſes have been pleaſed to form of me; by which the choice of a miniſter to fill this glorious embaſſy has fallen upon me, an embaſſy which I will not, cannot diſown to be infinitely agreeable to me. It enables me to be a near ſpectator of the riſe, and, I hope, of the proſperity and flouriſhing eſtabliſhment of a new republic, on which all Europe fixes its aſtoniſhed regards, and for the founders of which every Batavian, who is a friend to liberty, muſt feel the moſt ſincere affection, and eſteem; ſince on principles ſimilar to thoſe of our own anceſtors, tho' from cauſes ſomewhat different, they have ſhewed ſpirit enough to make head againſt a powerful kingdom; and to ſacrifice both their properties and their lives to the acquiſition of freedom and independence.

But, high and mighty lords, this commiſſion is the more agreeable to me, becauſe the chief end of it is to manifeſt to Congreſs the ſincere wiſhes of your high mightineſſes to connect ſtill cloſer, if poſſible, thoſe ties of friendſhip which are already formed between the two republics, and which by the mutual ſupport and advancement of their commerce in all its branches, will render them powerful and formidable in every part of the globe.

I think theſe reaſons, ſupported by ſuch orders and with ſuch a commiſſion, charged to repreſent your high mightineſſes, I cannot fail to be received with open arms by a people, who from the earlieſt ſtages of their independence have given ſuch continued and ſtriking proofs of their ardent deſire to enter into the cloſeſt engagements with your high mightineſſes, and who in ſo public a manner have ſhewn that they do not eſteem leſs the friendſhips of this republic than that of the greateſt and moſt powerful European ſtates.

With this pleaſing proſpect before me I leave my country. But however elegant, however flattering, however attracting it may be—I am not unaware, that the road I am about to walk is ſtrewed as well with thorns as with roſes.

I am not ignorant, that the execution of the order of your high mightineſſes, and the accompliſhment of the object of your deſire, will require labour, talents, and prudence; and the bare idea I have of mine, makes me deſpair of being able to ſatisfy your high mightineſſes, my own mind, and the deſire of both countries. But I am encouraged, in the midſt of my fears, by the certainty I am in of obtaining the approbation of your high mightineſſes, and of enjoying their protection, if my efforts ſhall appear to be directed by a well intentioned zeal for the ſtate, an inviolable attachment to its deareſt intereſts, and an indefatigable activity in promoting them.

Encouraged then by theſe ideas, I take leave to obſerve, in bidding your high mightineſſes adieu, that I recommend myſelf and all mine to your powerful protection; at the ſame time imploring the Supreme Arbiter of the world, that it may pleaſe him to diſtinguiſh the members of this auguſt aſſembly with the choiceſt marks of his bleſſings; may theſe dwell with the families and perſons of your high mightineſſes. But above all, may it pleaſe God to bleſs your adminiſtration—may it be happy and glorious—may prudence crown every deliberation and reſolution of yours, that has our dear country's welfare in view, with a more than wiſhed for ſucceſs—may it permit each of your high mightineſſes to enjoy an old age of repoſe and tranquillity, which is the trueſt ſign of a conſcience without reproach; that ſo your high mightineſſes, living, as it were, once more in your poſterity, may poſſeſs to the lateſt times the love of an happy and grateful people.

I cannot fail, on this occaſion, to add my hearty prayers, that it may pleaſe Heaven to pour down its moſt precious bleſſings on his highneſs Van Stadtholder, on his royal conſort, and on their illuſtrious children. May the conſtant ſucceſs of all their counſels and enterpriſes be the proſperity of this our deareſt country!

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 2.

Laſt Thurſday afternoon his excellency major general Greene and his ſuite arrived in this city from the ſouthward, on their way to the northward.

The next day the corporation met, and preſented him with the following addreſs:

To the honourable Major-general GREENE.

SIR,

WE, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council, of the city of Annapolis, impreſſed with the moſt grateful feelings for the eminent ſervices rendered theſe United States, and the cauſe of liberty, by the ſouthern army under your command, beg permiſſion to congratulate you on your arrival in this city, and to teſtify, with the ſincereſt reſpect and regard, the lively ſenſe we entertain of the invaluable bleſſings ſecured to us, by your conduct and unremitted aſſiduity, in the nobleſt cauſe that ever graced a ſoldier's ſword.

Juſtice would wear the aſpect of adulation, were we to enumerate the many ſignal endowments which endear you to the inhabitants of this city, and inſpire us with the warmeſt and moſt reſpectful gratitude. They are ſuch as will ever engage our prayers to Divine Providence, that you may long continue to poſſeſs the affections of a generous republic; to ſhare the ſweets of domeſtic felicity; and to experience the happy reward of your diſtinguiſhed virtues.

This addreſs ſprings from the heart, and we ſolicit your acceptance of it, as the genuine ſentiments of a grateful people.

Signed by order and in behalf of the corporation,

JAMES BRICE, Mayor.

Annapolis, September 26, 1783.

To which his excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

GENTLEMEN, Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1783.

IT is with the higheſt ſatisfaction I receive your affectionate addreſs, and feel my boſom glow with gratitude upon the occaſion. The happy termination of the war affords the moſt pleaſing field for contemplation, and while it promiſes the richeſt harveſt to the good citizens of America, it gives the ſweeteſt pleaſure, and moſt deſirable repoſe to the ſoldier. If the operations of the ſouthern army have anſwered the expectations of the public, or have had any influence upon this great event, I ſhall conſider it as one of the moſt happy employments of my life. And if to this I may venture to flatter myſelf, that my conduct either merits, or meets in the ſmalleſt degree, the approbation of the public, I ſhall be ſtill more happy. The honour you have done me, and the troops under my command, are too ſenſibly felt, to be fully expreſſed, or properly acknowledged.

I beg leave to return my moſt ſincere thanks to the corporation, for the intereſt they take in what concerns my future happineſs, peace, and proſperity.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
NATH. GREENE.

To the Corporation of the city of Annapolis.

DEBATES in the Britiſh HOUSE of COMMONS, on Friday, June 27.

AMERICAN PROVINCIAL CORPS.

LORD NORTH roſe, and expreſſed a deſire, that before the houſe went into a committee of ſupply, according to the order of the day, that they would indulge him with a ſhort audience, in order to explain to them ſome particulars relative to the provincial corps of North-America, with which ſince the laſt meeting of the houſe he had made himſelf acquainted. He then in a very minute manner entered upon the different arguments advanced by ſome gentlemen in a former debate, and by the moſt convincing reaſons controverted their opinions. He recommended, in the ſtrongeſt language that poſſibly could be adopted, the officers of the different American corps to the protection of parliament, for they undoubtedly deſerved well of this country. Their ſervices had been meritorious, their exertions wonderful, and in ſhort their whole line of conduct from beginning to end called loudly for the approbation and reward of Great-Britain; and although the war had been unfortunate, and turned out contrary to their moſt ardent wiſhes, he apprehended that it would be ungenerous and ungrateful in the extreme, to deſert them in their moments of neceſſity, and contradict the common opinions entertained of us by ſtrangers, that we were a great, a grateful, and a generous nation.

He hoped, nay he truſted, that it would not go abroad, eſpecially to America, that a Britiſh parliament had revolted againſt every idea of humanity, of juſtice, and of national policy, by forſaking her dear and inſeparable friends, and throwing them out to the mercy of the world. Were ſuch things to happen, which God forbid, where then would be our national humanity? What would all Europe ſay of our gratitude? The concluſion muſt be obvious to every one, and too diſhonourable to Britain to need any elucidation. It would be a ſtain on our character as a brave and generous people, and who had always been diſtinguiſhed for a laudable liberality of ſentiment.

He then entered into an examination of the merits of the officers, and again declared, that they deſerved every reward that we could poſſibly beſtow; but if there ſhould be found men of an unworthy deſcription amongſt them, men who appeared not to deſerve any remuneration for their ſervices, the committee could eaſily decide on that head, and deny the benefits which were deſigned for the meritorious. He ſaid that many queſtions had been put to him on Wedneſday laſt reſpecting the birth and education of the officers, and whether or not that he knew that they were really Americans. But theſe queſtions, or arguments, or whatever gentlemen pleaſed to call them, might, he imagined, be overturned without any great labour.

There were twenty-one corps who had ſerved at different times under the eyes of the commanders in chief, and all of whom had acquired great honour; therefore he thought they all deſerved the reward of the nation for their proweſs. There were ſeveral claſſes of men, into which, for the ſake of preciſion and perſpicuity, he would divide them.

The firſt was, thoſe gentlemen that had gone over to America ſome time before the commencement of hoſtilities, and upon a rupture between the two countries had joined the Britiſh ſtandard, from a conviction of the ſalutary laws adopted by this country. This deſcription of men, who had ſacrificed their peace and happineſs, and every thing that was dear to them, for the love of our glorious conſtitution, undoubtedly were fit objects for the exerciſe of our benevolence.

The ſecond deſcription of men were thoſe who, from their ſpontaneous offering, had entered as volunteers into the ſervice. Theſe were certainly people who claimed reward. And the third deſcription were thoſe who had ſold out of the Britiſh ſervice at, as he was informed, a high price, and entered into the provincial corps by receiving commiſſions at almoſt nothing; but if there were to be any exceptions, he confeſſed that he could not, with any degree of propriety or juſtice, inſiſt upon theſe having half pay, as they had not ſo well deſerved a reward as the other two. Amongſt the latter, however, with the permiſſion of the houſe, he begged leave to mention a very meritorious officer, captain Brown, who had exerted himſelf wonderfully, and as ſuch was juſtly entitled to half pay.

He then mentioned, in a particular manner, the different corps, and inſtanced one that contained one major, nine captains, twenty two lieutenants, and thirteen enſigns, who had behaved very gallantly. The whole ſum, he ſaid, for all the corps, would amount to £.31,739 15 10 yearly; but this calculation did include their chaplains, and ſome other officers, that might be excluded if it was found neceſſary; therefore it would reduce the ſum to pretty near £.30,000 for the 21 corps.

Since the laſt debate on the ſubject, he had carefully examined, and found that no ſtipulation whatever had been held out to them for half pay at the beginning; but that by a letter from one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, dated the 23d of January 1779, ſome offers to that purpoſe were made to the commander in chief, but then it was done in ſuch a manner as required the ſanction of parliament to ratify it. He mentioned that there had been three corps put upon half pay ſome time ago, as they highly deſerved ſuch reward; but no ſteps had been taken with regard to the others, and theſe had not obtained half pay but on certain conditions. His lordſhip was proceeding, but

Mr. Martin, ſeeing a peer under the gallery, cauſed a ſhort interruption, by aſking the reaſon of ſuch an infringement of the orders of the houſe; and hoped, that as the ſergeant had a ſufficient ſalary for his attendance, that he would pay greater reſpect to the orders of the houſe. The noble ſtranger withdrew, when

Lord North reſumed his ſpeech, by aſking pardon of the houſe for being obliged, owing to this unexpected interruption, to recur to ſome of the foregoing part of his ſpeech. He then repeated ſeveral things already mentioned; after which he explained to the honourable houſe the modes that he intended to proceed in the buſineſs; the firſt of which was, to give inſtructions to the committee to take the preſent ſtate of the officers of the provincial corps into conſideration, in order to grant certain officers half pay; and the other to vote a ſum, not exceeding £.15,000, to be granted to his majeſty for the purpoſe above mentioned, to diſcharge the half pay of thoſe officers for a certain time. He concluded by making the firſt motion, the latter of which he intended to make in the committee.

Lord J. Cavendiſh ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Grenville aſked the noble lord if the ſum mentioned would be all that was neceſſary, and whether or not miniſtry deſigned any other reward?

Lord North anſwered, that it might do for the preſent, and recapitulated ſome of his former arguments; but he would not go ſo far as to ſay that miniſtry intended no other reward.

Mr. Grenville then in a pointed manner, oppoſed the mode at preſent adopted by government, and alleged that it would be better to recommend the officers along with the other loyaliſts to the commiſſioners, who were to examine into the merits and claims of the different perſons.

Lord North remarked, that this would be unjuſt, as their ſituation called for immediate relief.

Sir George Howard paid many compliments to the loyaliſts for their zeal in our ſervice, and as he was conſcious to himſelf that they ſhould be rewarded in ſome degree by this country, for that purpoſe he would vote with the noble lord, who had diſplayed ſuch ability and humanity on the occaſion. He ſaid he would oppoſe giving half pay to thoſe officers who had ſold out of the Britiſh ſervice at a high price and entered into the provincial corps, as giving half pay to thoſe men would be an inſult to the army; he however greatly praiſed a major Greene, and ſaid that his uncommon gallant-

ly deserved the attention of parliament, and of his country.

Mr. Powys agreed with Mr. Grenville, and was surprised that the right hon. gentleman (secretary at war) had not opened the business. He asked some questions concerning Humberston's and Fullerton's corps relative to half pay.

Lord North said that he believed they were entitled to half pay.

The secretary at war answered the former speaker, by saying, that such business did not properly belong to his department; and he supported the noble lord, who, he said, deserved great praise.

Mr. W. Pitt was of a similar opinion with Mr. Grenville.

Gen. Conway supported the noble lord. He spoke very feelingly of the situation of the loyalists, and said, that if parliament were to refuse them half pay, they would be driven to desperation.

Col. Onslow praised the loyalists, and said, that he should have delivered a memorial from colonel Cruger, a deserving officer, but he had unluckily forgot to bring it down with him.

Lord Adam Gordon discovered the strongest sensations when he mentioned the loyalists, particularly the situation of Sir John Johnson, a most gallant and deserving officer, whom he recommended very strongly to the protection of government; and he proved that he had, through his great zeal to this country, lost an estate of £. 200,000 New-York currency, the sterling value of which was £. 120,000; which misfortune undoubtedly demanded the most serious attention of government.

Gen. Burgoyne bestowed the highest encomiums on the loyalists, and corroborated the arguments of the last noble lord with regard to the unfortunate Sir John Johnson, who had been very active in the service.

The marquis of Graham discovered his well known sentiments of humanity on the occasion; and said that the loyalists deserved the greatest rewards from this country.

After some further conversation the motion was agreed to.

The house then went into a committee, and the supplies demanded were granted, and report is to be made on Monday.—Adjourned till Monday.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a remonstrance will be offered by sundry inhabitants of Charles county, to the next general assembly, praying that no act may pass for condemning the lands belonging to the Roman catholic church, formerly intended to be laid out for a town by the reverend Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, or for building a court-house thereon, or altering the place of holding the court for the said county. 17. H. Digges

---

RAN away from THOMAS RUTLAND, Esq; a likely young negro fellow named SAM. about five feet ten or eleven inches high, twenty-one or twenty-two years of age; he is a very bold impertinent fellow: had on when he went away, and took with him, a bearskin waistcoat with sleeves, a white shirt, a pair of striped holland trousers, a black waistcoat and breeches of corded stuff. He is very artful, and has been employed on board Mr. Rutland's ship for these two or three months past as a cook, and perhaps may offer himself to some gentleman as such, as he is also a very good house cook. This is to forewarn all captains of vessels and others from shipping said fellow. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow, so that he may be got again, shall be handsomely rewarded by

1 W. H. M'PHERSON.

September 3, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Annapolis, on Monday the 23d instant, two HORSES, viz. one a bay, thirteen hands high, about six years old, has a small star in his forehead, a short tail, and a white speck in his right eye, is not branded, paces, trots and gallops, and was shod all round; the other a bright sorrel, fourteen hands high, about eight years old, has a large star in his forehead, a middling long tail, some white on his hind feet, and is marked on the near buttock something like V, by a scratch he got in the woods; his usual pace is a hand-gallop. Whoever will bring them to the subscribers, or to Mr. John Wise, in Alexandria, shall have forty shillings reward, or three pounds if taken up out of the state, and reasonable expences, or in proportion for either.

1 FREDERICK GRAMMAR,
WILLIAM TUCK.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Samuel Miles, living near Dorsey's iron-works, in Anne-Arundel county, a black horse, about five years old, thirteen hands high, trots, and paces a little, has a large star, branded on the near buttock with a large imperfect letter something like L, has had a very sore back but is now almost well. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

August 21, 1783.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Charles King, jun. late of St. Mary's county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, for ready money, tobacco, or short credit, with security, on bond, the 29th day of October next,

A TRACT of land called Harvey-town, containing about 300 acres, on which are a dwelling house, kitchen, and sundry out houses. This land is situated on Patuxent-river, about four miles from the mouth, and on the St. Mary's county side, where great plenty of fish, oysters, and wild fowl, may be had in their seasons. w3

3 X CHARLES KING, executor.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act for the recording a certificate of division of a parcel of land lying in Charles county, and known by the name of New Branford, which was the property of a certain Mary Pigeon, and divided amongst her several children by mutual consent, as may appear by the certificate the 13th day of September, 1767.

w84 JOSEPH MORTON.

September 12, 1783.

To be SOLD, at Point-Patience, in Calvert county, on the second Tuesday in October,

SUNDRY valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, with all kinds of stock, for ready cash and tobacco, by

2 JOHN CHESLEY, administrator.

Prince George's county, September 16, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber's plantation, situate within two miles of Queen-Anne, containing four hundred and sixteen acres, part of which is well timbered; a fine meadow of ten or twelve acres may be reclaimed and laid down in grass with very little trouble or expence; there are on the land two tobacco houses, two negro quarters, and other necessary houses, with two good orchards. A circumstantial description of this land is unnecessary, as the quality of the soil is generally known throughout the state. If not disposed of at private it will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 15th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, when the terms will be made known

2 COL. ORE BEANES.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to

2 JAMES CLERK.

George-town, on Patowmak, September 18, 1783.

WHEREAS the subscriber's father, George Beall, devised him the following land, to wit: Part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, being in Montgomery county; and the intention of the testator was to have devised this land to his heirs and assigns, but by an omission in writing in the said George Beall's last will and testament, those words were not inserted (to him and his heirs for ever): Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their first session, after due publication hereof, to have the right in this land confirmed agreeable to the intention of the said testator. w8

2 THOMAS BEALL, of George.

Herring-bay, September 18, 1783.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next session of the legislature of Maryland, for a law to authorise him to record a deed from John Birkhead and Anne his wife, of Baltimore-town, for part of two tracts of land called Wells and Little Wells, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, and to give the said deed equal force, validity, and effect, as if the same had been recorded within the time prescribed by law.

2 RICHARD CHEW.

September 22, 1783.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, at the Head of Severn, a stray red and white pied bull, mostly white, his sides and neck are spotted with red or brindle spots, has a small bit out of one of his ears. He was advertised in this gazette last January, but no owner has appeared. He is so very mischievous and injurious to the subscriber and some of his neighbours, that unless the owner proves him, pays charges, and takes him away in three weeks from this date, he will be valued by two disinterested men, and then killed. w3

2 REZIN HAMMOND.

Kent-Island, September 14, 1783.

LOST or mislaid, a certificate granted by the treasurer of the western shore to the subscriber for £. 1000 continental currency, bearing date the 5th day of July 1780. All persons, and particularly public collectors, are cautioned against receiving it for assessment, or taking an assignment of it, as I have not disposed of it, and mean to obtain a duplicate from the proper authority. w3

3 X JACOB RINGGOLD.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, August 19, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at George-town, on Monday the 20th day of October next,

THAT valuable house and lot late the property of William and Robert Molleson, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said Molleons. Also on the same day, on the premises, in the same town, the house and lot late the property of Dunlop and son, for the purpose of discharging their debts. The purchase money to be paid in one year. Bonds with good security will be required at the time of sale.

All persons having any claims against the above mentioned estates, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general, and approved of by the governor and council, which will entitle them to receive their proportions of the bonds, or of the money when paid.

By order,

6 J. DORSEY, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, by Samuel Killam, and Samuel Treeharn, securities for John Long, late of Somerset county, deceased, for an act to enable them to expose to sale two tracts of land, called Hog-ridge and Wilson's purchase, for the purpose of discharging his debts. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for an act establishing a road, leading from Samuel Logwood's blacksmith's shop through the lands of Walton Purnell and Hampton Hopkins, to a grist-mill, and thence across the mill-dam, to a place called Truman's-branch, in Worcester county. 3 X

September 10, 1783.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VERY valuable plantation, on West-river, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, 12 miles from Annapolis, containing upwards of 1000 acres, about 400 of which is wood land, and 500 of cleared upland, 20 acres of meadow fit for the sithe, and 50 more may be made; a large proportion of level low ground, very rich, and suitable for either grain, clover, or other grass, and a body of salt marsh, which affords a great deal of late and early pasturage. The whole of the land is equal in quality to any in the state, and the situation preferable to most, both for health and convenience; vessels of considerable burthen come up to the land, which affords an easy and cheap conveyance of the produce to Baltimore, the Head of Elk, or any other market on Chesapeake bay. Fish, oysters, and wild fowl, are taken in great plenty and perfection, close to the land.

The premises are accommodated with a large new house, two stories high, with four rooms on each floor, and an handsome passage, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and also with all other houses necessary for the use of the plantation. It will be let for a term of years, to a complete farmer, of sufficient ability to manage it to the best advantage, and no other need apply. For further particulars inquire of ANNE PEMBERTON on the premises, or CALEB CARMALT, in Philadelphia. 4 X

August 18, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, for building a bridge near Salisbury, in Somerset county, where the bridge formerly stood.

JAMES HOUSTON,
WILLIAM HORSEY,
ROBERT DASHIELL,
4 WILLIAM DYMOCK,
STEPHEN CHRISTIFER,

Dorchester county, Aug. 31, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act to enable him to open a road to his grist mill from the main road leading from New-Market to Vienna, and be continued across to the main road leading from Cambridge to Vienna. 4

MICHAEL H. BONWILL.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next meeting, to pass an act to empower him to lay out a town at Chapel-point, on the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, in Charles county. w 8

IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

September 9, 1783.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Morton, my late husband, during our marriage, purchased several tracts of land within this state, and two or three in the state of Virginia, all which lands he had privately deeded to the sons of his first marriage, without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber, and that by his last will and testament he hath left me and four children destitute of house and home: This is therefore to give notice, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for relief in the premises.

URSLEY MORTON.

St. Mary's county.

TO all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that I Cartwright Hammitt, a languishing prisoner in the county gaol of St. Mary's aforesaid, intend to apply to the next general assembly for relief in the premises.

Anne-Arundel county, June 28, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the legislature of this state, at their next session, praying that a law may be enacted for the purpose of levying the sum of fifty-four pounds seven shillings sterling money of Great-Britain, with legal interest thereon since the 15th day of December 1772, upon the inhabitants of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, in Anne-Arundel county, being for so much money borrowed at that time of the Rev. Walter Magowan for the purpose of finishing the chapel thereof, and for which bond was given by the then vestry, which money is still due to Mr. Magowan.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis on the first Tuesday in November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse.

The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock, and any disputes which may arise will be determined by a majority of the members present.

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, secretary to the club.

N. B. The members who have not seen the proceedings of the last meeting, held on the 13th of May, are informed that the club will meet the Monday preceding the race at Mr. Mann's tavern, and that the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary (or in his absence to Mr. George Mann) on or before the first of October next.

On Wednesday the 5th of November,

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse, heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 6th of November,

A PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old, four years old to carry seven stone, and three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start each day or no race. The winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day two guineas, for the second four dollars. The horses to be entered with George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day precisely at 11 o'clock.

Proper judges will be appointed for the races.

No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths, without leave from the clerk of the course.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Ailen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN F. BOWIE, } *executors.*

September 15, 1783.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at her house near London-town, on Tuesday the 28th of October next,

SEVERAL valuable cattle, horses, and sheep, with some houshold furniture. t s

MARY PEARSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of St. James's parish, in Anne-Arundel county, intend to petition the next general assembly for the establishment of an inspection of tobacco on the landing on Herring-creek, called Tracey's landing. w 8

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next session, praying an act may pass, establishing a road leading from the subscriber's plantation, through Mr. Philemon Warfield's, into the main road, which road has been made use of without molestation upwards of thirty-seven years past, but is now stopped up. w 8

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to enable them to levy a sufficient sum of money to purchase a piece of ground, and to build a house thereon for the use of the poor of said county. w 8

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, August 13, 1783.

PURSUANT to directions of a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, in Baltimore-town, on Tuesday the 7th day of October next, upwards of 8000 acres of land, late the property of the Principio company, lying in the neighbourhood of that great and flourishing mart. The whole is divided into small and convenient farms, many of them being well calculated for country seats for gentlemen. The purchase money to be paid at three equal annual payments, for which bonds with good securities will be required at the time of sale.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold impudent look, she has a large scar on one of her arms above her elbow, occasioned by a burn; had on when she went away, a white country linen thread and cotton shift, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have supplied her with others. Whoever will take up the said negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by tf

NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable her to devise and dispose, by her testament and last will, of all the lands her late husband, George Maxwell, died possessed of, among her children, or so much thereof as may remain undisposed of after all debts due and owing by the said George Maxwell shall be paid and satisfied. 8 w

ELIZABETH MAXWELL.

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Passed April Session 1783, may be had at the Printing Office.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of that part of Cæcil county, containing Bohemia Manor, Middle Neck, North Sassafras, West Sassafras, and Bohemia hundreds; of Kent county, containing Chapel, Upper, South Sassafras, and George-town hundreds, that part of Morgan's-creek hundred laying to the eastward of the great road leading from George-town to Collester's ferry; intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to erect the said districts into a new county.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, August 14, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, in order to discharge the debts due from Anthony Stewart, the late proprietor thereof, viz.

At the court-house of Dorset county, on Friday the 17th of October next, about 1200 acres of land, lying in said county, known by the name of Brown's Folly, Walter's Range, and Green's Timber Yard.

At London-town, on Saturday the 25th, the farm called Mount Stewart, containing about 266 acres, situated about two miles from said town.

One year's credit will be given the purchasers upon giving bond with security.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general, and approved of by the governor and council, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the money when paid.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered by sundry of the inhabitants of Charles county to the next general assembly, for an act to pass for building a court-house at the place formerly laid out for a town by the late rev. Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, and also for the condemnation of the land there necessary to build a town on, provided the present proprietor should refuse or delay to sell and convey the lots on reasonable terms.

September 10, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

SIX hundred acres of very rich and valuable land, part of which is well known by the name of White-Hall, situated and lying on the head of South-river, about 10 miles from Annapolis, 20 from Baltimore, and within 4 or 5 of navigable water, both on Severn and South-river; one half is cleared; a large quantity of meadow may be made at a small expence, the rest well timbered, the whole well watered, and convenient to several good mills. Improvements thereon are, three dwelling houses, one of which is 40 by 20 feet, with two brick chimnies, the others of smaller dimensions, one tobacco house, several out-houses, two orchards; this land produces grain of every kind in great abundance, and is most remarkable for crops of tobacco. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole, or any part thereof, may be acquainted with the terms by applying to ANNE PEMBERTON. Also will be sold, sundry horses, mares, and colts, some full-blooded, black cattle, and houshold furniture.

ANNE PEMBERTON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street.*